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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/706,369	11/12/2003	John Kaewell	I-2-0118.1US	6823
24374 7590 02/20/2007 VOLPE AND KOENIG, P.C. DEPT. ICC UNITED PLAZA, SUITE 1600 30 SOUTH 17TH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			EXAMINER	
			BOLOURCHI, NADER	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	
SHORTENED STATUTOR	RY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVER	Y MODE
3 MC	ONTHS	02/20/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summany	10/706,369	KAEWELL, JOHN			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Nader Bolourchi	2611			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of the provision	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timwill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE.	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 N	<u>ovember 2003</u> .				
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for alloward	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.		·			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
·					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:					
	s have been received				
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage 					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the defined copies not reserve				
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date					
3) Notice of Informal Patent Application					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/23/2004 and 6/1/2004</u> .	6) Other:				
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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Applicant's claim for the benefit of a prior-filed application under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121, or 365(c) is acknowledged.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 2/23/2004 and 6/1/2004 have been considered and made of record by the examiner.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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4. Claims 1 and 5 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of prior U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claim 1 of prior U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 contain(s) every element of claim(s) 1 and 5 of the instant application and as such anticipate(s) claim(s) 1 and 5 of the instant application.

"A later patent claim is not patentably distinct from an earlier patent claim if the later claim is obvious over, or **anticipated by**, the earlier claim. <u>In re Longi</u>, 759 F.2d at 896, 225 USPQ at 651 (affirming a holding of obviousness-type double patenting because the claims at issue were obvious over claims in four prior art patents); <u>In re Berg</u>, 140 F.3d at 1437, 46 USPQ2d at 1233 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (affirming a holding of obviousness-type double patenting where a patent application claim to a genus is anticipated by a patent claim to a species within that genus). " ELI LILLY AND COMPANY v BARR LABORATORIES, INC., United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, ON PETITION FOR REHEARING EN BANC (DECIDED: May 30, 2001).

5. Claim 7 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 in view of claim 6.

Regarding claim 7, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 discloses the steps of providing a stable high frequency reference signal; dividing said high frequency reference signal to provide a system clock signal having a plurality of system clock phases; and adjustably selecting a system clock phase of said plurality of system clock

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phases in accordance with the PN signal in order to provide said synchronized system clock signal. However, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 does not disclose the means for these steps.

Claim 6, does disclose the means for receiving, dividing and adjusting of a clock signal. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use the teaching of claim 1 and claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 to generate the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success. 6.

- 7. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because limitations recited in claim 7, which are using the phrase "means for" are corresponding to the steps in claim 1 of the aforesaid patent.
- 8. Claim 2 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 in view of Hendrickson et al. (US 6,002,710).

Regarding claim 2, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 discloses the steps of providing a stable high frequency reference signal; dividing said high frequency reference signal to provide a system clock signal having a plurality of system clock phases; and adjustably selecting a system clock phase of said plurality of system clock phases in accordance with the PN signal in order to provide said synchronized system

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clock signal. However, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 does not disclose phase adjustment of PN clock.

Hendrickson et al. disclose phase adjustment of PN clock (col. 24: lines 56-60). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 and Hendrickson et al. in order to allow phase differences between PN clock in the receiver and a PN clock in a remote transmitter synchronization of a as suggested by Hendrickson et al. (Abstract).

9. Claim 3 and 4 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 in view of Hendrickson et al. (US 6,002,710).

Regarding claim 3, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 discloses the steps of providing a stable high frequency reference signal; dividing said high frequency reference signal to provide a system clock signal having a plurality of system clock phases; and adjustably selecting a system clock phase of said plurality of system clock phases in accordance with the PN signal in order to provide said synchronized system clock signal. However, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 does not disclose tracking control signal.

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Hendrickson et al. disclose tracking control signal (Slow tracking in Abstract). Therefore,

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill-in the art, at the time the invention

was made to combine the teaching of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 and

Hendrickson et al. in order to allow phase differences between PN clock in the receiver

and a PN clock in a remote transmitter synchronization of a as suggested by

Hendrickson et al. (Abstract).

Regarding claim 4, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 discloses the steps of

providing a stable high frequency reference signal; dividing said high frequency

reference signal to provide a system clock signal having a plurality of system clock

phases; and adjustably selecting a system clock phase of said plurality of system clock

phases in accordance with the PN signal in order to provide said synchronized system

clock signal. However, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 does not disclose PN clock

phase adjustment

Hendrickson et al. disclose tracking control signal (Slow tracking in Abstract), which

include PN clock phase adjustment (last 4 lines of Abstract). Therefore, It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to

combine the teaching of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 and Hendrickson et al. in

order to allow phase differences between PN clock in the receiver and a PN clock in a

remote transmitter synchronization of a as suggested by Hendrickson et al. (Abstract).

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10. Claim 6 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 in view of Hendrickson et al. (US 6,002,710). Hendrickson et al. disclose high frequency oscillator (RF oscillator 104 in col. 8: line 13; Examiner notes that the use of temperature compensated crystal oscillator is well known in the art). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,380 and Hendrickson et al. in order to allow phase differences between PN clock in the receiver and a PN clock in a remote transmitter synchronization of a as suggested by Hendrickson et al. (Abstract).

Remarks

3. No claim is allowed.

Contact Information

- 4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nader Bolourchi whose telephone number is (571) 272-8064. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 to 4:30.
- 5. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David. C. Payne can be reached on (571) 272-3024. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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6. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at (866) 217-9197 (toll-free).

Nader Bolourchi 2/12/2007 Art Unit 2611

NB. CORRIELUS MARY EXAMINER Z-/V-07